

APIC



KEYNOTER

[®]

NEWS OF THE AMERICAN POLITICAL ITEMS COLLECTORS

VOLUME VI Number 4

ISSUED FOUR TIMES YEARLY

WINTER 1967-68

THE
PRESIDENTIAL
CANDIDATES
OF
1932



DEMOCRATIC PARTY
(Roosevelt and Garner)
22,821,857
(472)



REPUBLICAN PARTY
(Hoover and Curtis)
15,761,841
(59)



SOCIALIST PARTY
(Thomas and Maurer)
884,781

PROHIBITION PARTY
(Upshaw and Regan)
81,869



LIBERTY PARTY
(Harvey and Hemenway)
53,425



COMMUNIST (Workers) PARTY
(Foster and Ford)
102,991

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY
(Reynolds and Aiken)
33,276

FARMER LABOR PARTY
(Coxey and Reiter)
7,309

NATIONAL INDEPENDENT
(Zahnd and Garvin)
1,615

LIBERTY AND UNITY
(Webb and Nordskog)
No Vote

JOBLESS (Blue Shirts)
(Cox and Tisdal)
740

(Items pictured are from the Harris Collection)

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THE 1932 PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN - THE KEYNOTER COVER PRESENTATION

The stock market had 'crashed' in late 1929, and a great business depression resulted. Unemployment was a major problem, and business failures and below cost prices the order of the day. Such was the climate of the Hoover administration and although remedies were proposed, the Democratic Congress did not take enthusiastically to the proposals. It was a foregone conclusion that whom ever the Republicans nominated, would be fighting a losing battle. They naturally stuck with the team of Herbert Hoover and Charles Curtis, while the Democrats picked the Governor of New York, Franklin D. Roosevelt and John N. Garner of Texas. Not since the days of the Gold and Silver controversy had there been such a profusion of minor party candidates with the Socialists, Norman Thomas and James H. Maurer leading the field. The Communists chose William Z. Foster and a young negro leader, James W. Ford. The Prohibition Party chose William D. Upshaw and Frank S. Regan, while a new party, the Liberty Party picked William Hope Harvey and Frank B. Hemenway. Verne L. Reynolds and John W. Aiken got the nod from the Socialist Laborites while the Farmer Labor Party went back to a former great name in history--the leader of Coxey's Army of 1894--Jacob S. Coxey and for Veep selected Julius J. Reiter. John Zahnd and Florence Garvin were chosen by the National Independents, with the Jobless or Blue Shirts going with James R. Cox and Victor C. Tisdal. Frank E. Webb, who had run as the Farmer Labor candidate in 1928, along with Andrae Nordskog completed the list of candidates by representing the Liberty and Unity Party. Although the Socialists polled close to nine hundred thousand votes, which was up considerably over previous elections, the minor partys had very little appeal to the majority of the voters. They seemed to like the eloquence of Franklin D. Roosevelt, whose fire-side charm radiated from the radios in the fall of 1932, and would continue to do so for the next thirteen years. It was an easy victory and the Days of the New Deal were upon us, with the NRA, WPA, CCC, etc. FDR became a by-word and he quickly became a 'saint' or a 'devil' depending on one's point of view.....

The Spring issue of the KEYNOTER will feature the 1948 campaign, with the Democrats reluctantly choosing Truman; two minor parties of considerable importance, and many contrasts with expected issues of 1968. Items of special interest solicited.....

Once again, Mrs. Phyllis Henderson, wife of Steve Henderson, #689, helps us recall the campaigns of our Westward expansion--1844 and 1848. Thanks also to Don Tingley, #358, for his story of the 1928 and 1932 campaigns....The next issue will spot-light the campaigns of 1852 and 1856, and the issues that lead to the Civil War.....

BE SURE TO PLAN YOUR VACATION AROUND OUR NATIONAL CONVENTION TO BE HELD IN WASHINGTON, D.C., ON AUGUST 16, 17 and 18, with the Willard Hotel as our CONVENTION HEADQUARTERS...

The 1968 APIC Price Guide is enclosed. Thanks to Kenton Broyles and his committee.....

The PRESIDENT'S Message

by Robert Sterling, #173.

"Someone has suggested that American Political Items Collectors should disband." This was the opening statement made exactly 18 years ago in a message by Charles Mulford to 42 APIC members scattered in 19 states." Mr. Mulford was worried about the future of APIC and he proposed "a news letter for distribution about four times a year. It will be a single-page greeting about members, their collections, and how they are growing." Born two months later with the unimaginative masthead, "APIC NEWS," the forerunner of the Keynoter carried Mr. Mulford's optimistic plan for enlarging the organization. He pondered questions relating to the optimum size of APIC, the possibility of a convention and a plan, submitted by Mr. Ray, for cataloging all the presidential items in the members' collections.

I came into possession of these first four "APIC NEWS" issues through Mac McGraw #639 while attending a chapter meeting in Denver recently. Mac had acquired them when he purchased a collection and donated the documents to the APIC library.

Musing over these statements made at a time when the club was an infant gives one a sense of accomplishment. But with all that has happened the past few years many of our pressing problems were mentioned in those 1950 newsletters. He was worried about paying high prices and implied that the nearby antique dealer seeking \$8 for a Bryan-Sewall paperweight was asking an exorbitant price. Whenever veteran collectors get together the conversation is invariably spiced with talk of the good old days when a single picture pin could be had for a quarter and a McKinley jugate for no more than a \$1. I fear that hearty 1950 group would have viewed the 1968 price guide as something conjured up by a character in Rod Serling's Twilight Zone.

So the problems of yesterday are the problems of today however modified or sophisticated they now appear. One thing has changed. We don't have the difficulty of maintaining membership. That old group gradually deteriorated despite the hard work of a core of members. It dropped to 32 the year after the first issue of "APIC NEWS" and was an anemic 24 the following year. Chick's first Keynoter went out to 143 in 1962, 161 in 1963, 217 in 1964, 424 in 1965, 549 in 1966, 658 last year and this copy will be sent to more than 800. By the time we assemble in D.C. the number will be in four figures.

The first APIC group tried to face up to the dilemma of whether to expand the organization through a membership drive or "to have a small club." One member wrote, in 1950, that it ought to be "...solvent and a friendly, helpful organization." Look over the financial report from Don Coney and take cognizance of the bank balance date. Our 1968 solvency is a bit conjectural. We spent more money last year than we received. The 1967 income figure of better than \$4000 represents all dues last year's memberships and a flock of 1968 dues as well. Because we plan to expand our services we're going to fall short in financing these projects. We'll need from \$500-\$1000 from other sources. I think we can get it without a special assessment, as the Constitution permits, but we'll need cooperation. The D.C. program provides for two sessions of floor auctions and if we reserve one auction for donated APIC items, I think the income will be sufficient. It worked well in Chicago. So, if you people will pluck one good item out of your duplicate box and present it as a gift to the organization we'll be able to increase our services. We'll find some way to acknowledge this generosity, too. Time and place for the donations will be announced later. Thank you.

Through the efforts of Steve Henderson, #689 and Robert Jones, the Director of the Woodrow Wilson Museum at Staunton, Virginia, we enclose the museum brochure. A special display of Political Americana drawing from the Henderson Collection will be featured this spring and summer. A very nice side trip to include in your APIC Convention plans.....The Battle Creek Enquirer and News recently ran a story and pictured a part of Jerry D. Roe's collection. Jerry is APIC #501.....Donald V. Slayter, #329 may be coming into your homes via T.V., as the show 'ANTIQUES', which is a series carried on many educational as well as regular stations was taped some time back for use this spring and summer. Don with much of his collection is topic of the half hour show, with George Michael as host. Watch your program listings or call your station to find out when this program will be carried..... Bill Opie, #265, our Eastern Veep, tells us that the Rutherford B. Hayes Home, in Spiegel Grove, Fremont, Ohio is again open to the public. A key feature is the study, which is abundant with photographs and personal items as well as campaign items, including some of Lincoln. The Hayes Museum, also on the grounds should be open by summer and features some items, including the 'The Boys in Blue, go for Hayes', campaign marcher, under glass pins. Both, President and Mrs. Hayes (Lemonade Lucy) are buried here also.....Maggie Rogers, #818, sends an interesting story of a Convention hopeful, from the NY Times of June 6, 1920: 'The name of Samuel M. Vauclain of New York and Philadelphia, President of the Baldwin Locomotive Works of Philadelphia, will be presented to the Republican National Convention if "dark Horses" are trotted out. Arrangements were completed at Defiance (Ohio) yesterday, when Eastern and Ohio Republicans held a conference to launch the Vauclain boom in case of a deadlock at Chicago. Major Tate will make the nominating speech, etc.'..... The restored Ford's Theatre was dedicated (in Washington, DC) on January 21. It has been completely restored and refitted with furnishings as they were in 1865, and the first performance since that fateful night of April 14, 1865 will be John Brown's Body on February 12, 1968. This will be another must see while attending the APIC Convention.....Don't forget to send the news of your chapter meetings to Ferd O'Brien, #103 and watch for this feature in each KEYNOTER.....Marian Ford, #784, is doing a great job with the 'CAN YOU IDENTIFY?' feature; send your unknowns to her, for she digs up a lot of information, and if she can't help, calls upon the membership to do so. One item in a previous issue was a minor party candidate and two in this issue, surely look the part--wouldn't it be great if they were.....Thanks to Joel Selvin, #316 for sending some information and the Peace and Freedom Party buttons for use in this issue.....Norm Heestand, #618, sends an interesting quote from Allen Ginsberg. As you may know some buttons are currently making the rounds which picture him, with his full, bushy beard and wearing a red, white and blue top hat, with ALLEN GINSBERG FOR PRESIDENT around the outer surface. "The button and rumor is a joke. I am not running (ever) for any political office. Actually the whole point is that since I smoke pot and have said publicly that I am part queer, people with a sense of humor decided (because of that candor) it would be charming if I were in politics--OK".....Bob Klass, #472 has undertaken quite a project, a 443 item auction, and is expecting bigger and better ones in the future. Although this one will have closed by the time you receive this issue, if interested in future lists, write to Bob.....The Hamiltonian Party is issuing buttons with HAMILTONIAN PARTY, ERIC SEBASTIAN FOR PRESIDENT.....George McAfee, #467 sent an interesting clipping telling the importance of just one vote. An absentee vote by a coed, Jill Jagers, was the only vote cast for the town board of Upton, Ky. Jill is a student of Georgetown College and felt it was her patriotic duty to vote--and did it count.....There is no BRUGGEME feature with this issue, as Wayne LaPoe says that there is not a lot of new 'fake' material coming into the market at present--lets hope it continues.....J. Frank Phillips, #164, has four grand children between the ages of nine and twelve and one of these days were liable to have four additional APIC members, for grandpa has prepared four panels of his duplicates--one for each grandchild. He has agreed that when they obtain fifty pins through their own efforts, he will enroll them in the APIC. A great idea and a fine way to encourage and motivate.....Due to the length and depth of the 1932 campaign coverage, no FOR THE NEWER COLLECTOR feature is included with this issue.....Watch for many of the new games which are already appearing on the market--such as Election 68, Credibility Gap, Mr. President etc.....Supt. of Documents, Washington, DC 20402 has an interesting booklet, Nomination and Election of President and Vice President, at 75¢, its non partisan and very well done, also offer Factual Campaign Information at 40¢.... Check the KEYNOTER mailing envelope for your 1968 membership card..it has been enclosed..

The Elections of 1928 and 1932
by Donald F Tingley #358

More than a year before the election of 1928, Calvin Coolidge issued his famous statement, "I do not choose to run for President in nineteen twenty-eight." These dozen words were pure Coolidge, without one wasted. It has been said that Silent Cal intended this as a kind of feeler, hoping for a Republican draft. If so, he was disappointed because the Republicans turned quickly to Herbert Clark Hoover as their candidate. The Republican National Convention met in Kansas City and although there were several favorite son candidates, none of these were really serious contenders and Hoover got a majority of the votes of the delegates on the first ballot. To run with Hoover as vice presidential candidate, the Republicans chose Charles Curtis of Kansas. The Democratic Convention met in Houston that year. Franklin Roosevelt put in nomination the name of his old friend Alfred E. Smith whom four years earlier he had dubbed "The Happy Warrior." Smith had favorite-son-opposition but none of it was serious and the Democrats avoided the deadlock that they had experienced four years before. Smith was a Catholic and a big city man (the first to run for president), an advocate of the repeal of prohibition and a liberal. To balance these factors the Democrats chose for Vice President Senator Joseph T. Robinson of Arkansas who represented much the opposite of all of these things.

There was the usual scattering of minor parties. The Socialists fielded Thomas and Maurer; the Communists, Foster and Gitlow; Socialist Labor, Reynolds and Crowley. In addition there were entries from the Prohibition, Farmer Labor, National Independent and National Progressive parties.

The best argument of the Republicans was the Coolidge prosperity. Although Hoover did not personally stoop to such tactics, the Republicans made much of Smith's Catholicism and his wetness in the Bible Belt. These things probably had less to do with Hoover's election, however, than the prosperity which turned out to be more apparent than real. Hoover spoke of the "permanent plateau of prosperity" and looked to the fast-approaching day when "poverty will be banished from this nation." Hoover swamped the Brown Derby with more than 21 million votes to Smith's fifteen. Of the third parties, Thomas and Maurer garnered more than a quarter of a million but the Communists took less than fifty thousand. In the electoral votes Hoover got 444 to Smith's 87.

It seemed that Hoover was the ideal President for the American people as he took office. In an age which worshiped material prosperity and progress, this great engineer seemed to be the man to lead them. He was in office less than a year, however, when the permanent plateau of prosperity caved in and turned into one of the most disastrous economic depressions in history. The great bull market crashed, panic spread in every direction, and Herbert Clark Hoover took most of the blame with the American people. Although Hoover was widely known as a great humanitarian and a social planner, he was so addicted to the philosophy of rugged individualism that he could not bring himself to believe that any of the necessary remedies for the depression could be brought about by anything other than voluntary cooperation. More drastic prescriptions were needed and so things steadily worsened.

Set against the background of the Great Depression, the election of 1932 must rank as one of the most dramatic in the history of the country. With millions unemployed and farm prices falling, men filled the bread lines, queued up for the thin product of the soup kitchens, sold apples on the corners and moved into the "Hoovervilles" in the dump areas of the cities. Fear and anger was in the air. With this as the climate of the country, the election hinged in almost every respect on the question of the Depression and its remedy. Americans were ready for a change. Many small radical groups of every complexion appeared and it is testimony to the political maturity and good judgement of the people of the United States that they gave only token support to any of these at a time when many countries were swept up by radical doctrines of the right and the left.

The Democratic National Convention of 1932 met in Chicago. With the smell of victory in the air, there were many contestants. The most serious one, however, was Franklin Delano Roosevelt, the Governor of New York. When Roosevelt had been reelected Governor, by a majority of three quarters of a million votes, his political manager, James A. Farley had said that there was no way in which FDR could "escape" being the candidate of the Democrats in 1932. By the prestige brought about by this overwhelming majority and by careful organization by Farley, Louis Howe and others, Roosevelt's chances were increased. By this time his relationship with Al Smith had become strained so Al was in the race as was another former candidate James M. Cox. The most formidable opposition came from Smith and John Nance Garner, Speaker of the House of Representatives. With support from Texas, California, and other powerful states as well as William Randolph Hearst, Cactus Jack Garner was the key man. The Democrats had long had a rule that required a two-thirds majority in their convention. Efforts to change this failed and Roosevelt was about a hundred votes short on the first ballot of the necessary two-thirds. To avoid the kind of deadlock that had occurred in 1924 when 103 ballots were needed for a decision, Garner released his delegates which stampeded the convention to FDR. Garner accepted the vice presidential post which he held for two terms. Roosevelt dramatically broke precedent by flying to the Convention to accept the nomination in person. The Republicans, also meeting in Chicago, were dispirited and although there were doubtless some who wished to dump Hoover, he had only token opposition and was renominated. The campaign hinged almost entirely on the handling of the depression. There were several minority candidates and disillusionment with the major parties brought 884,781 votes for the Socialists and their candidates Thomas and Maurer, and the Communists, Foster and Ford, got over a hundred thousand. Other minor parties included the Prohibition, Liberty, Socialist Labor, Farmer Labor, National Independent, Jobless, and Liberty and Unity Parties. Roosevelt got 22,821,857 popular votes to 15,761,841 for Hoover. In the Electoral College the count was 472 for FDR and 59 for Hoover.

The election over, FDR set forth his New Deal with the reassuring words, "The only thing we have to fear is fear itself." He had said earlier, "the country demands bold, persistent experimentation." This he was willing to do. Gradually the Depression began to improve. Some men still argue whether or not it would have improved without the New Deal. Those that remember those dark days, however, will admit that there were fewer people hungry after the advent of the New Deal.



A representative group of pin-back buttons issued for the Campaign of 1932. From the Harris Collection.

DEMOCRATIC PARTY CANDIDATES



WIDE WORLD STUDIO
FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

© HARRIS & EWING
JOHN N. GARNER

For President—Franklin Delano Roosevelt, born January 30, 1882, at Hyde Park, New York. He graduated from Harvard in 1904 with an A.B. degree.

In 1905 he married Anna Eleanor Roosevelt of New York. Their children are James, Anna, Elliott, Franklin D., and John A. Mr. Roosevelt graduated from the Columbia University Law School in 1907 and was admitted to the New York bar the same year. He practised law with Carter, Ledyard & Milburn from 1907 until 1910 and became a member of the firm of Roosevelt & O'Connor in 1924.

He was elected to the New York Senate in 1910 and resigned in 1913 when he was appointed to the position of Assistant Secretary of the Navy under Woodrow Wilson; he served in this capacity until 1920. In 1918 he was engaged in the inspection of the United States naval forces in European waters. In 1919 he was in charge of the work of demobilization in Europe. In 1920 he was nominated for the vice-presidency on the Democratic ticket. In 1928 he put Alfred E. Smith in nomination for the presidency.

In the same year he was elected governor of New York State. Nominated for the presidency at the Democratic National Convention at Chicago in 1932, he broke established precedents by taking an airplane flight from Albany to the convention, where he delivered his acceptance speech in person.

For Vice-President—John Nance Garner, born November 22, 1869, in Red River County, Texas. He had little schooling. After reading law he was admitted to the bar in 1890. In November, 1895, he married Etta Rehimer. He was a member of the Texas House of Representatives from 1898 until 1902. He was elected to Congress in 1903 and served as a Representative from 1903 to 1932.

He was a delegate to the Democratic National Conventions of 1900 and 1904 and a delegate at large in 1916. In 1928, due to his support of Alfred E. Smith for President, he was the object of an attack by the Ku Klux Klan, that organization attempting to run him out of Texas. In 1931 he became Speaker of the House of Representatives. He is the Democratic nominee for the vice-presidency in 1932.

REPUBLICAN PARTY CANDIDATES



© HARRIS & EWING
HERBERT HOOVER

MAZO LOMAX
CHARLES CURTIS

For President—Herbert Clark Hoover, born August 10, 1874, at West Branch, Iowa. In 1895 he graduated, with an A.B. degree in engineering, from Leland Stanford University. Since then he has received honorary degrees from 27 universities. In 1899 he married Lou Henry of California. They have two sons, Herbert Clark, and Allen Henry.

Between 1895 and 1913 Mr. Hoover served as a mining engineer in Mexico, Canada, Australia, Italy, Great Britain, South Africa, India, China and Russia, as well as in the United States.

After the beginning of the World War, he was appointed chairman of the American Relief Commission in London, and in 1915 chairman of the Commission for Relief in Belgium. In June, 1917, he became American Food Administrator. He also served on several other important boards. In 1919 he was appointed head of the American Commission for the Relief of Children in Europe.

In 1921 he was appointed Secretary of Commerce by President Harding, and served in the same position in President Coolidge's cabinet. He was chairman of the President's Conference on Unemployment in 1921, and a member of the Advisory Committee of the Limitation of Armaments Conference. In 1927 he became the thirty-first President of the United States. He is the Republican nominee for the presidency in 1932.

For Vice-President—Charles Curtis, born January 25, 1860, in North Topeka, Kansas. After receiving his education in the public schools, and studying law, he was admitted to the bar in 1881 and practised law in Topeka, Kansas. In 1884 he married Annie E. Baird of Kansas. Their three children are Mrs. Permelia George, Harry K., and Mrs. Leona Knight. Mr. Curtis served as county attorney in Shawnee County, Kansas, from 1884 to 1888.

He was elected to Congress in 1893 and served as a Representative until 1907, when he was elected United States Senator to fill the unexpired term of J. R. Burton, who had resigned and been succeeded temporarily by the Hon. A. W. Benson. Mr. Curtis was reelected to the Senate for four terms. In 1928 he was elected Vice-President of the United States. He is the Republican nominee for the vice-presidency in 1932.

SOCIALIST PARTY CANDIDATES



KEYSTONE
NORMAN THOMAS

For President—Norman Thomas, 48, of Marion, Ohio, who after graduation from Princeton took up social service work and served as assistant pastor in large Presbyterian churches in New York City. In 1918 he withdrew from the ministry to devote all his time to social and anti-war activities. **For Vice-President**—James Hudson Maurer, 68, of Pennsylvania, who during his sixteen years as president of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor and his three terms in the legislature helped to put many measures of social reform on the statute books of that State.

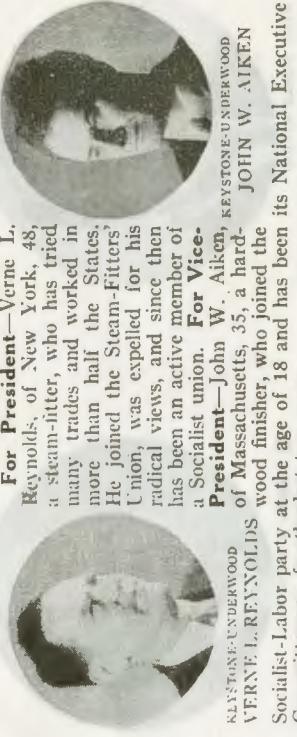
PROHIBITION PARTY CANDIDATES



WIDE WORLD
WILLIAM D. UPSHAW

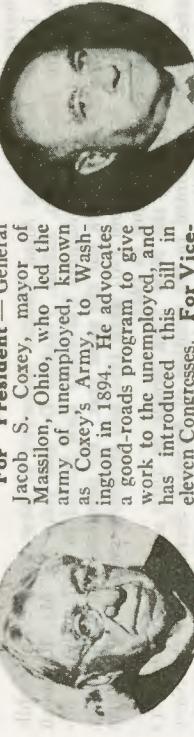
For President—William D. Upshaw, 66, of Georgia, long a Democratic member of Congress, now leader of the Prohibition party. Triumphing over a spinal injury in youth which kept him in bed for seven years, he earned his way through Mercer University by writing inspirational letters and books. **For Vice-President**—Frank S. Regan, 70, of Illinois, lawyer, lecturer, author, Illinois assemblyman, tax expert, and a life-long fighter of liquor power in government.

SOCIALIST-LABOR PARTY CANDIDATES



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JAMES H. MAURER

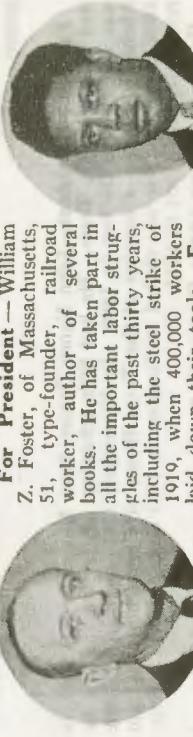
FARMER-LABOR PARTY CANDIDATES



JACOB S. COXEY

For President—General Jacob S. Coxey, mayor of Massillon, Ohio, who led the army of unemployed, known as Coxey's Army, to Washington in 1894. He advocates a good-roads program to give work to the unemployed, and has introduced this bill in eleven Congresses. **For Vice-President**—Julius J. Reiter, mayor of Rochester, Minn., advocate of municipal ownership of public utilities, who promoted the construction of the hydroelectric plant that has returned a surplus of \$200,000 to his city.

COMMUNIST PARTY CANDIDATES



ACME
FRANK S. REGAN

For President—William Z. Foster, of Massachusetts, 51, type-founder, railroad worker, author of several books. He has taken part in all the important labor struggles of the past thirty years, including the steel strike of 1919, when 400,000 workers laid down their tools. **For Vice-President**—James W. WIDE WORLD
WILLIAM Z. FOSTER Ford, of Alabama, 39, blacksmith, furnace laborer, who worked his way through high school and Fisk University. He is now head of the Negro department of the Trade Union Unity League.

THE HUMORS OF EARLY POLITICS
(Second Installment, Covering Campaigns of 1844, 1848 and 1852.)

By Benjamin Stratton Parker, in 1905.
(Courtesy of Indiana State Library)

In 1844, with the nomination of Henry Clay for President and Theodore J. Frelinghuysen for Vice President by the Whigs, and James K. Polk and George M. Dallas by the Democrats, another singing campaign was opened by both sides, but in Henry and Wayne Counties the Whig singers and marchers were the most numerous and active. As before, the raccoon ("that same old coon") was the Whig's emblem; but the Democrats had by that time accepted the rooster - Chapman's Rooster - as the national emblem of Democracy. That use of the rooster originated in the neighboring County of Hancock, where one Joseph Chapman, a Democratic leader and public speaker, had a habit of flapping his arms as a rooster does his wings and crowing loudly upon the receipt of good Democratic news, or during his political harangues. So when there was favorable news indicating Democratic success, his Democratic neighbors shouted to their leader, "Crow, Chapman, crow!" and when the news favored the Whigs, the latter cried, in derision, "Crow, Chapman, crow!" The brothers, George A. and Jacob P. Chapman, were then in control of the Indiana State Sentinel, the Democratic state organ, published at Indianapolis, and being pleased with the "Crow, Chapman, crow" of their more elderly Hancock County friend of the same family name, adopted the rooster as their paper's emblem of victory and the shout as its slogan. The idea took with the party throughout the country and, ere long, the rooster became the National Bird of Democracy. Then the Whigs took delight in representing the rooster as being mercilessly torn and rended by "that same old coon."

This idea soon matured into the cruel materialism of carrying live coons and live roosters in close proximity on standards borne in Whig processions, or in the wagons of the glee clubs, the pet coons being so tethered that they could be loosened at will by the manager, to assault the rooster and make "the feathers fly" a thing which was likely to occur very often as the processions moved through the gaping, shouting crowds. Many a Henry County chanticleer came to grief in that way, and it was looked upon as a very funny performance. In Henry County, the glee clubs were more numerous than in 1840, and the costumes were more varied and unique. At a great barbecue at Knightstown in that year there were brass bands, military bands, and glee clubs and also great wagons laden with young ladies representing the states and singing Whig songs. Among other attractions was a glee club that sang and acted their songs in a comical way, provoking shouts of approval and roars of laughter from the crowd. One of their songs, to the tune of "Ole Dan Tucker," had a chorus of, "Get out of the way, you're all unlucky, Polk can't come in with old Kentucky. With a ring dang da and a ring dang daddy," etc. With the end of the chorus they would all seize and twist their noses giving voice to a buzzing "br, r, r, r" at the same time. It was in great demand and called for over and over. Popular was a little nonsense in times of political excitement.

A glee club in Dudley Township which went from rally to rally, all over Eastern Indiana, in a farm wagon rigged up for the purpose . . . Their uniforms were home-made and unique, of uncolored linen. The coats being of the early long-tailed pattern; the buttons were turned on a foot-lathe by Joseph Hope and were about the size of saucers; their hats were of platted wheat or rye straw with wide brims, and the bands were twisted out of swingle-tow. They carried the Stars and Stripes and a banner bearing the names of Clay and Frelinghuysen upon it and gray ash bushes with coons tethered to the limbs. Most of their voices were good and had been trained in the old-time singing schools so that they sang well and were made welcome by the Whigs wherever they went. Of course, they had a rare lot of fun and enjoyment to their credit when it was all over and nothing more was left. A great barbecue was given at Cambridge City to which Newcastle sent a big wagon drawn by four or six horses, a long platform upon which rode mechanics representing the various industries of the new county, which were to be fostered by the protective tariff, of which Clay was the strongest of the

western champions; besides a great many boys and men on horseback. It was, probably, the first representation of the kind ever made by citizens of Henry County, though it has been imitated many times since. . .

That was a campaign of great pole raisings -- the parties vieing with each other as to which could raise the longest and tallest pole in any given locality. The Democrats made use of hickory, in honor of General Jackson - Old Hickory - and the Whigs used the gray or white ash, because Henry Clay's home was called "Ashland." A pole raising was a part of the exercises at every political gathering and they were very numerous along such thoroughfares as the national road where villages and public houses were abundant.

The songs of the glee clubs were, to quite an extent, the same as those of 1840 paraphrased or worked over to suit the conditions of the Clay campaign. Numbers of them were of local or state as well as national significance. One, burlesquing a big Democratic convention and barbecue, began thus:

"At morning, just at rise of sun,
We heard a pop from Chapman's gun,
When up the locofocos rose
And licked their eyes as we suppose:
The rain it made their victuals flat
As poke root juice and possum fat!

Out of the way you're all unlucky!
Out of the way you're all unlucky!
Out of the way you're all unlucky!
Polk can't come in with old Kentucky!

Another referring to President John Tyler, who had deserted the National Bank and gave over to the support of the Sub-Treasury Scheme, this abjured him:

Now John run here this minute!
Why, what in the d - l's in it?
You need not try to win it, -
That base Sub-Treasury law,
L A W - law,
It's the worst we ever saw;
The people will lay their paw, -
P A W - paw,
On that base Sub-Treasury law.

The Democrats replied with songs lampooning Clay for opposing the proposed annexation of Texas, which was then a burning question, and appealing to the patriotism of the people and their sympathy with the gallant Texans who had, by force of arms, torn themselves from the grasp of Mexico, and were then asking for admission to the Union. They won the popular ear and captured the votes, Clay was defeated, Polk was elected. Texas was annexed, the war with Mexico followed. Zachary Taylor commanded the first Federal Army. He won a series of victories against superior numbers, finally conquering General Santa Anna at Buena Vista, who had an army more than four times greater in numbers than Taylor's. The Democrats and Whigs seemed alike anxious to secure Taylor as their candidate for the Presidency in 1848. The Whigs secured him and with less singing and parade than they had indulged in either in 1840 or 1844 and elected him but he also died not long after inauguration.

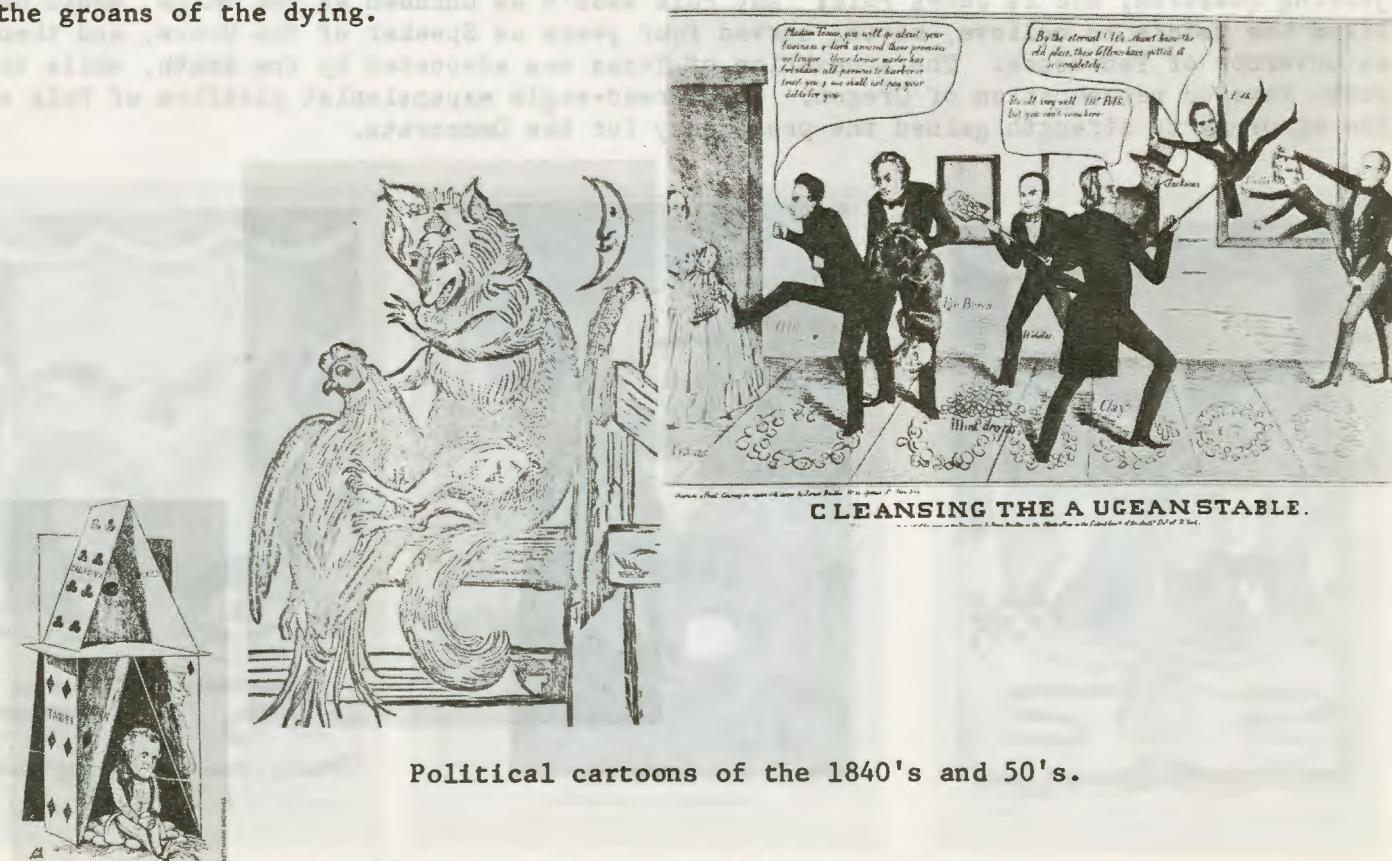
The fourth and last singing and pole-raising campaign of the old Whig party was made in 1852 in behalf of General Winfield Scott the hero of two wars, but it was all in vain that they shouted and sang:

"Chepiltapeck,
Without a speck,
Flings up against the sky,
The flag we raise
With songs of praise
And will maintain or die."

THE HUMORS OF EARLY POLITICS, concluded.

During the Scott campaign the tallest pole ever erected in Henry County, if not in the state, was raised at a great Whig meeting in Newcastle. . . William W. Wilson, now of Spiceland, had the contract and prepared it, and then raised it with old fashioned blocks and tackle. It was made of gray ash poles from the Henry County woods and tapered, gradually, from the ground to the slender switch-like top, and was, as Mr. Wilson remembers it, 247 feet in length. It contained, of course, a number of splices and when, about half way up, it began to bend at one of them, so that it was evident that it must be strengthened at that point or break and fall. The ropes of the tackle were made fast to stakes driven in the ground on either side in such manner as to temporarily anchor the pole in its half-raised position. Then Jesse H. Wilson, a younger brother of the contractor, who was one of the most active and daring of boys, went up the swinging pole to the strained splice and strengthened it in such a manner that the lofty pole was raised without accident and bore the names of "Scott and Graham." John Thornburgh of Newcastle then a boy cut his name near the top of the uppermost splice of that pole before it was raised, thus getting his name high up in the early history of the county. The older men of Newcastle still remember that pole raising as a great achievement of its kind; but it availed the Whig cause nothing beyond the temporary enthusiasm and gratification which it provided for the local public. Franklin Pearce was elected President and holiday politics passed off the stage to return no more until the arrival of a new era, new conditions and a new generation of men. It had been a great play through four Presidential campaigns (1840 through 1852) and the rank and file and the minor captains had taken great pleasure in it; but the great leaders knew all the while that the ultimate stakes were greater things than those which appeared upon the surface or were suggested by the platforms of the parties or the inscriptions upon the banners.

The mission of the Whig party was ended and its dissolution was at hand. Mightier forces were at work in the land than it had the courage or the strength to control, forces that were converting the play of politics into a sadly serious reality. Henceforth there were to be march and song and oratory and pantomime and burlesque; but under it all was the serious purpose and the hot blood of coming strife and through it all could be heard the throb of martial drums, the roar of canons and the groans of the dying.



Political cartoons of the 1840's and 50's.

THE PEOPLE FACE THE ISSUES, by Phyllis Henderson.

As if exhausted by the rowdy elections of the 1830's and the boistrous circus of the 1840 Harrison and Van Buren campaign, the nation settled down to examine seriously the issues at stake in the campaign of 1844.

WESTWARD EXPANSION AND THE TARIFF: The key issues of the 1844 elections were expansion westward and the tariff, although many considered the tariff an 'inverted' issue to cloud the expansion question.

The DEMOCRATS originally considered Polk as the leading contender for the vice presidential nomination. Van Buren was expected to again take the presidential nomination, until he declared himself opposed to the annexation of Texas. Under the banner of '54-40' or Fight' Polk boldly stated that Oregon must be reoccupied and Texas annexed. The aged Jackson knew this was the wish of the electorate, and he urged the nomination of Polk as a man committed to the country's 'Manifest Destiny'. When the Calhoun and Van Buren factions deadlocked, the compromise choice was the first 'dark horse' presidential candidate, James K. Polk of Tennessee. He was the last of the prominent Jacksonians, and Silas Wright was the vice presidential nominee but he declined and George M. Dallas accepted the nomination. Buchanan, an unsuccessful presidential hopeful, heard this news in Washington via the first official trial of Samuel Morse's new invention the telegraph.

The NATIVE AMERICAN PARTY grew in the cities, and became embroiled in violent anti-Catholic riots, during the summer of 1843. The FEDERAL OFFICEHOLDERS or RUMP PARTY nominated John Tyler for president. Tyler did accept the nomination, but later declined. The LIBERTY PARTY formed in 1843, was especially strong in New York State, and also called itself the PARTY OF 1776. It supported James G. Birney and Thomas Morris and demanded "unqualified divorce of the General Government from slavery and also the restoration of equality of rights among men in every state where the party exists". Birney cost Henry Clay the election, for in New York State the Liberty Party polled more than twice the five thousand plurality Polk received.

The WHIGS gave Henry Clay the presidential nomination, along with Theodore Frelinghuysen and expected them to sweep the country, but he, like Van Buren, doomed his own cause by declaring that he opposed the annexation of Texas. The Whigs based their campaign on the jeering question, WHO is James Polk? But Polk wasn't as unknown as the Whigs would have liked the voters to believe, having served four years as Speaker of the House, and then as Governor of Tennessee. The annexation of Texas was advocated by the South, while the North favored reoccupation of Oregon. The spread-eagle expansionist platform of Polk and the minor party strength gained the presidency for the Democrats.

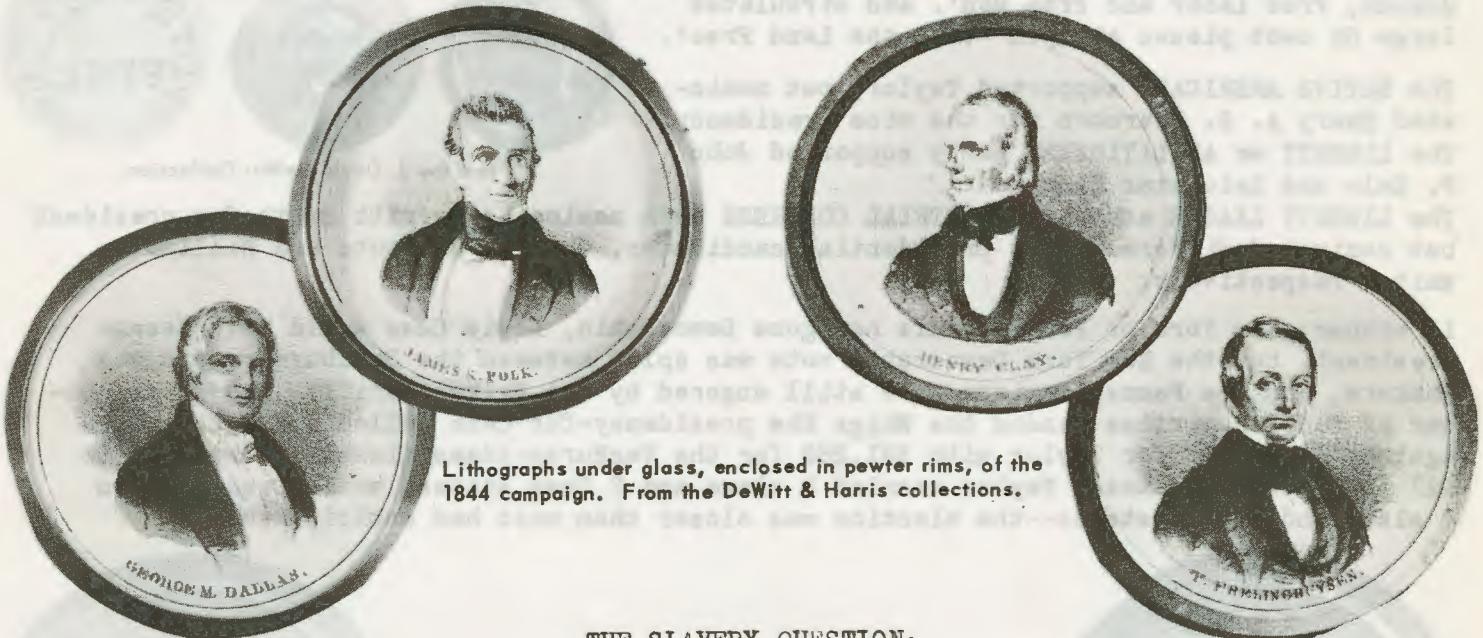


CURRIER PRINTS OF 1844, from the Harris Collection.

THE PEOPLE FACE THE ISSUES, Continued, by Phyllis Henderson.

The District of Columbia in 1844 and 1848 was a 'jumble of magnificence and squalor, a third or fourth rate town, dirty, ugly and unkempt.' People hesitated to go to large rallies because the swampy Potomac flats were a breeding-grounds for malaria. The popular fashion of 'illuminating' cities (the torches and burners) for the candidates could not be followed in Washington because the government buildings were not fireproofed.

The Western and territorial newspapers (especially those in Wisconsin) were starting to gain attention, and many proclaimed themselves violently pro-Polk or anti-Whig. Nathaniel Currier (often using the pseudonym of Peter Smith for his cartoons) created Grand National Banners that displayed oval portraits of the candidates (the first jugates) along with appropriate slogans, such as 'Polk, the Young Hickory, and, Dallas and Victory'. These colorful prints were sold and decorated many a home, along with sandwich glass cup plates which featured Clay. Whig newspapers pictured Polk's platform as a house of cards, that would soon collapse around him. Pewter rimmed lithographs under glass, as well as brass shells with the candidates likenesses, plus slogans on the reverse, were innovations of 44.



THE SLAVERY QUESTION:

The 1848 election saw a return of the excitement and haranguing of the Harrison campaign. The WHIGS, having won their first and only presidential election (in 1840) with a military man, were very optimistic of another success with General Zachary Taylor. Taylor was apolitical, never having voted in his life and never having committed himself to a major political question. Thus he had no political enemies, as Clay and Webster did. He was an eminently 'safe' candidate. He was such a popular hero that he planned to run on an independent ticket if the Whigs had not nominated him; like Garrison, he was 'home folks!'. He was dubbed 'Old Rough and Ready' because he wore a battered straw hat, a gingham coat, and a pair of 'antique grey trousers' into battle. His silence on important issues caused James Russell Lowell of him in his humorous Bigelow Papers:

"Another p'int thet influences the minds o' sober jedges
Is thet the Gin'r'l hezn't gut tied hand an' foot with pledges.
He hezn't told ye wut he is, an' so there ain't no knowin'
But wut he may turn out to be the best there is again".



Taylor, brass shanked clothing buttons,
courtesy of A. H. Dewy Albert.

Taylor was opposed to national nominating conventions, because he wanted to represent the nation rather than only one party. He avoided extremism, saying "I am a Whig, but not an ultra-Whig". It took the Whig Convention three stormy days to decide to nominate him, and justified having chosen the nomination of a political infant, by writing that "General Taylor, had he voted in 1844, would have voted the Whig ticket". Millard Fillmore of New York was the vice presidential nominee. The Whig platform called for no extension of slave territory, no acquisition of foreign territory by conquest, and protection to American industry and opposition to executive usurpation. A sixty-four page WHIG ALMANAC, published by Horace Greeley, was widely circulated and helped to spread the legends of Taylor's military exploits. There was dancing in the streets to music as 'Old Zach's Quick Step' and 'The Rough and Ready Polka'.

THE PEOPLE FACE THE ISSUES, concluded, by Phyllis Henderson.

The DEMOCRATIC Convention was a disaster. New York sent a double delegation, creating a rift in the party. The 'Barnburners,' for Van Buren and opposed to the annexation of Texas and the spread of slavery, demanded to be seated instead of the 'Hunkers', who favored Dickenson and slavery. The convention voted to seat both delegations, but his satisfied neither and they refused to participate. The remaining delegates nominated Lewis Cass of Michigan for president on the fourth ballot, and General William O. Butler for vice-president. The Democratic platform remained the same as the one adopted in 1844.

The FREE DEMOCRATIC PARTY or FREE SOIL PARTY, nominated Martin Van Buren and Henry Dodge of Wisconsin, but Dodge declined. A second convention was held at Buffalo, New York and nominated Charles F. Adams for the vice presidency. Their platform declared that:

"Our answer is NO. No more slave states and no more slave territory....Congress has no more power to make a slave than to make a king....(We will) secure free soil for the people."

They raised a campaign banner of 'Free Soil, Free Speech, Free Labor and Free Men'. and circulated large US cent pieces stamped 'Vote the Land Free'.

The NATIVE AMERICANS supported Taylor, but nominated Henry A. S. Dearborn for the vice presidency.

The LIBERTY or ABOLITIONIST party supported John P. Hale and Leicester King.

The LIBERTY LEAGUE and the INDUSTRIAL CONGRESS both nominated Gerritt Smith for president but nominated different vice presidential candidates, Charles E. Foote and William S. Waite, respectively.

If either, New York or Pennsylvania had gone Democratic, Lewis Cass would have become president, but the New York Democratic vote was split between the Barnburners and the Hunkers, and the Pennsylvanians were still angered by the Walker Tariff. The great number of faction parties handed the Whigs the presidency--for Cass polled 1,220,554 votes against 1,360,101 for Taylor with 291,263 for the VanBuren-Adams ticket--it was 163 to 127 in electoral votes. Taylor carried 8 slave and 7 free states, while Cass carried 7 slave and 8 free states--the election was closer than most had anticipated.



From the J. Doyle DeWitt Collection.

Lithographs under glass, enclosed in pewter rims, of the 1848 campaign. From the DeWitt & Harris collections.



Much of the campaign material used in these two elections could actually be used around the house. Prints of the candidates, clay pipes, painted on paper lanterns, china and even hand painted drapery material. Flags with the candidates pictured were the vogue and canopies were erected to proclaim the latest slogans of the 'man of the hour'. Music and simple rhymes and cartoons were widely used because illiteracy still ruled the nation.

The Secretary's Corner, by Don Coney, #202.

A hearty "thank you" for your prompt reply to our request for dues. Work on the 1968 roster has already begun and we anticipate that it should be ready for mailing in early Spring.

Due to the sizeable number of address changes on the dues mailers and the imminent issuance of the roster, it seems best that we dispense with the "Change of Address" page this time and reflect all your latest information in the new roster.

Speaking personally, may I extend my sincere gratitude to the officers and others for their continued support and expressions of good will during my recent tribulations. Thank you, gentlemen.

Don

REJOINED:

- 830 - Dorothy Gershenson, 37 South 18th Street, Philadelphia, Penna. 19103; coin dealer; (3-d-i-m); (215) MO 7-0265; (215) LO 3-2464
Tim Fox, 1280 Boston, Aurora, Colorado 80010; sales; (2-c-i-m-q-z); 366-9768; 377-2791
601 - William C. Knight, 1092 Clarendon Avenue, Avondale Estates, Georgia 30002; insurance; (2-c-i-m-q-u); (404) 289-1147; (404) 633-9411
336 - Edward Mercer, 604 West Circle Drive, Dayton, Ohio 45403; student; (1-c-i-l-q-z)
283 - Michael J. Nichols, 3414 Corby Street, South Bend, Indiana 46615; student; (2-c-h-l-r-z); (219) 233-6080

PROBATIONARY MEMBERS:

- (Should any member know of a good reason why any probationary member should not be admitted to the APIC, please send such objection in writing to the Secretary-Treasurer. If no objections are received, full membership will be accorded on 4-1-68.)
- 1136 - Leo M. Alves, 1016 No. Broadway Blvd., De Pere, Wisconsin 54115; college student; (2-c-i-l-q-z); (414) 336-1321
1137 - Banks W. Wagner, 650 W. Market Street, Marietta, Pennsylvania 17547; asst. foreman; (2-c-i-l-s-z); 426-7363; 898-2221
1138 - Mrs. William H. Oliver, 900 Arlington Avenue, Berkeley, California 94707; owner of shop; (3-d-i-m-q-u); Crockett 134
1139 - Joseph Rubinfine, RFD #1, Pleasantville, New Jersey 08232; farming; (2-c-d-i-m-autographs-s-z); (609) 641-3290
1140 - Robert L. Ellerbusch, 603 North Altadena, Royal Oak, Michigan 48067; high school teacher; (3-c-h-l-q-z); LI 6-1678
1141 - William Obermeyer, Box 505, Lakeside, California 92040; retired; (3-d-h-l-z); 443-6070
1142 - Samuel C. Patterson, 28 Seventh Avenue, Iowa City, Iowa 52240; professor; (2-c-i-l-q-z); (319) 337-2326; (319) 353-3791
1143 - Jerry Guild, 86-07 Shore Parkway, Howard Beach, New York 11414; buyer; (2-c-i-l-q-z); (212) 835-2668; (516) OR 8-2900
1144 - Claude M. Monteiro, 4615 West Franklin Street, Richmond, Virginia 23226; U. S. Govt.; (3-c-i-l-q-z); (703) 358-4774
1145 - Kenneth Wayne Jordan, 604 Beech Street, Elizabethton, Tennessee 37643; student; (1-c-i-m-q-u); (615) 542-2469
1146 - Mrs. Luella Mays, RR 2, Chenoa, Illinois 61726; homemaker; (3-c-i-m-q-z); 945-3193
1147 - A. T. Shields, 1032 Amherst, Modesto, California 95350; public relations; (3-c-i-m-r-z); (209) 524-9257
1148 - Mano McLaughlin, P.O. Box 230, Geneva, Illinois 60134; VP - Hawley Products; (3-c-h-m-q-z); (312) CE 2-2986; (312) JU 4-3130
1149 - Robert E. Voss, 4300 Elm Avenue, Lyons, Illinois 60534; sales mgr.; (2-c-i-l-r-z); (312) 442-9531; (312) 247-3307
1150 - Sheldon Ganschaw, 892 Kent Avenue, Elmhurst, Illinois 60126; investigator; (3-c-i-m-q-u-w); 832-4251

THE SECRETARY'S CORNER, continued.

PROBATIONARY MEMBERS, continued.

- 1151 - James R. Kotche, 4719 Cayuga Road, Rockford, Illinois 61107; Eng. sup.; (2-c-h-m-r-z); (815) 398-4251; (815) 547-6311 X308
- 1152 - Marlin L. Miller, 825 Logan Avenue, Sheboygan, Wisconsin 53081; cabinet maker; (2-c-i-m-autographs-q-z); (414) 452-5985
- 1153 - Connie Holt, 855 Lay Blvd., Kalamazoo, Michigan 49001; housewife; (2-c-i-m-q-z); (616) 349-6028
- 1154 - Dan Hanley, 535 South Madison Avenue, La Grange, Illinois 60525; asst. mgr./ roofing; (2-c-h-l-q-u); (312) 354-7870; (312) OL 8-2600
- 1155 - Brian Wallis, 4601 Strathblane Place, Alexandria, Virginia 22304 student; (1-c-h-Willkie-m-q-u); (703) 931-6241
- 1156 - Glen Cooper, 1711 Bluebell Avenue, Boulder, Colorado 80302; student; (1-c-i-l-q-u-v-w); 443-6474
- 1157 - Dale Smith, Rte. 1, Box 344 AJ, Elkhart, Indiana 46514; public relations; (2-c-i-l-q-z); (219) 875-7469
- 1158 - Mrs. Kenneth S. Forman, 1760 St. Denis Street, Florissant, Missouri 63033; housewife; (2-c-h-m-q-u-v); TE 7-9834
- 1159 - James A. McComb III, 1304 Belmont Blvd., Rockford, Illinois 61103; student; (1-c-i-l-q-z); (815) 877-5221
- 1160 - Richard C. Dety, 2512 Valley View Drive, Rochester, Minnesota 55901; computer programmer; (2-c-i-l-q-u); (507) 289-6694; (507) 286-2724
- 1161 - Frank D. Kuenzly, Jr., 129 East Ojai Avenue, Ojai, California 93023; antique dealer; (3-c-d-i-military-m-s-z); (805) 646-6791; (805) 646-3755
- 1162 - Joe B. Talbot, 115 North Main Street, Cambridge, Illinois 61238; state employee; (3-c-i-l-s-z); 937-5416
- 1163 - John L. Heflin, Jr., Rte. #1 - Forest Lawn Drive, Brentwood, Tennessee 37027; postal clerk; (3-c-d-h-l-q-z); 833-5836
- 1164 - Ray Mulrooney, 102 Supman Court, Lancaster, Ohio 43130; teacher; (2-c-i-l-q-z); (614) OL 3-3387
- 1165 - Mrs. Freda Hollander, 103 W. 44th Street, New York, N. Y. 10036; hobby dealer; (3-c-d-h-l-z); (212) UL 9-1158; (212) JU 2-0762
- 1166 - Margo E. Horner, 3408 Halcyon Drive, Alexandria, Virginia 22305; college student; (1-c-l-m-q-u); (703) TE 6-8782
- 1167 - Herbert V. Stookey, 509 South Kendall, Aurora, Illinois 60505; welder; (2-c-i-m-q-z); (312) TW 8-6307
- 1168 - Richard H. Parsons; Mathis, Slavens and Parsons, Attorneys; Suite 506, Lehman Bldg., Peoria, Illinois 61602; attorney; (2-c-i-l-q-z); (217) 544-0442; (217) 544-3256
- 1169 - James Naisbitt, 5509 S. Kimbark, Chicago, Illinois 60637; student; (1-c-i-m-q-z); (312) 324-1018
- 1170 - John R. Liberg, 5735 Rowland Road, Hopkins, Minnesota 55343; pharmacist; (2-c-h-m-q-u-v); 938-2539
- 1171 - Herm Pressman, 814 Hipp Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio 44114; lawyer; (3-c-h-m-q-u-v); MA 1-7667
- 1172 - Mrs. Paul Raber; 1548 W. Macon Street, Decatur, Illinois 62522; housewife; (3-c-i-m-q-u-z); (217) 429-4734
- 1173 - John H. Keiser, 2205 8th Street Circle, Charleston, Illinois 61920; prof. of Am. Hist.; (2-c-i-m-q-z); (217) 345-2762
- 1174 - Franklin D. Jankosky, 8353 Chase Avenue, Los Angeles, California 90045; patent attorney; (2-c-i-l-q-z); (213) 645-9619; (213) 273-7020
- 1175 - David P. Adams, 414 Union Street, Nashville, Tennessee 37219; securities analyst; (2-c-i-m-r-u)
- 1176 - Henry C. Cunningham, 108 Forest Wood Drive, Durham, North Carolina 27707; student; (1-c-i-l-q-z)
- 1177 - Robert R. Boehland, Jr., 61 West Superior, Chicago, Illinois 60610; advertising; (2-hist. research-i-l-q); (312) 446-2149; (312) 943-0211
- 1178 - Juanita McCarty, 309 Royal Court, Champaign, Illinois 61820; antique dealer; (3-c-d-h-r-z); 356-1432; 359-4152

THE SECRETARY'S CORNER, concluded. (PROBATIONARY MEMBERS, concluded.)

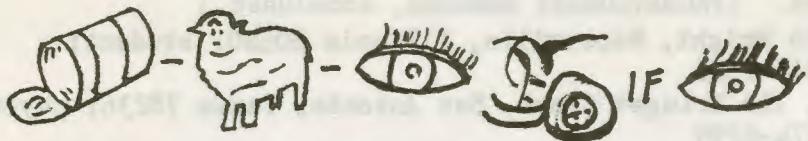
- 1179 - Robert Werle, 650 South Wright, Naperville, Illinois 60540; student;
(1-c-i-m-q-u); (312) 355-2894
- 1180 - John F. Rockett, M.D., 116 Bridget Court, San Antonio, Texas 78236; physician;
(2-c-h-l-q-z); (512) 674-6299
- 1181 - John LaBelle, 10514 Aldea Avenue, Granada Hills, California 91344;
businessman; (2-c-i-l-z); (213) 363-5593; (213) 783-5116
- 1182 - Winton Snyder, 3821 Patterson Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland 21207; student;
(1-c-i-l-r-z); 944-1999
- 1183 - David L. Castaldi, 4040 West 63rd Street, Apt. 1-A, Chicago, Illinois 60629
mfg. exec.; (2-c-i-m-q-z); (312) 585-8597; (312) 523-1734
- 1184 - V. C. Nelson, 100 Lynbrook Drive North, York, Pennsylvania 17402; sales
mgr.; (3-c-i-post cards-l-q-z); (717) 755-5411
- 1185 - John B. Bowen, 209 Hammond Street, Roodhouse, Illinois 62082; teacher;
(2-c-h-m-q-z); (217) 589-4866
- 1186 - Robert D. Moloughney, 314 Farview Avenue, Paramus, New Jersey 07652;
contractor; (2-c-h-m-r-z); (201) 265-0428
- 1187 - R. F. Smith, P.O. Box 333, Royal Oak, Michigan 48069; chemist;
(2-c-h-l-r-z); (313) 549-6137; (313) 585-2150
- 1188 - Bill Golin, 304 Irving Drive, Wilmington, Delaware 19802; student;
(1-c-i-l-q-u); 764-4915
- 1189 - James C. McCord, Box 21, Terrell, Texas 75160; cattle; (2-c-i-l-q-u)
- 1190 - Steve Gerdes, 303 S. Promenade, Havana, Illinois 62644; teacher;
(2-c-h-m-q-z); (309) 543-2884
- 1191 - Mrs. Isabel Pfeifer, Rte. #6, Andover, Connecticut 06232; antique
dealer; (3-d-h-m-z); (203) 742-6407
- 1192 - Neil Sieman, 3174 Foster Drive, N. E., Warren, Ohio 44483; student;
(1-c-i-l-q-u-v); 392-8575
- 1193 - James W. Rooney, Box 550, O'Niell, Nebraska 68763; antique dealer;
(3-d-h-u-w)
- 1194 - Adis M. Arnold, 3910 W. 212th Parkway, Matteson, Illinois 60443;
security Supv.; (3-c-i-m-q-z); (312) 748-0657; (312) 757-5700
- 1195 - Clarence Dick, 406-6th Avenue, City of Two Mountains, Quebec, Canada;
(2-c-i-l-r-u)
- 1196 - Ronald W. McAtee, 330 Main Street, Apt. 3, Hamilton, Illinois 62341;
probation officer; (2-c-i-l-r-u-v); (217) 847-2261
- 1197 - Francis Kirsner, 3328 Poplar Street, Oceanside, New York 11572; student;
(1-c-i-l-r-z); (516) OR 8-6363
- 1198 - George B. Mundorf, 30 7th Street, Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey 07632;
analyst; (3-c-h-m-q-z); (201) 944-5843
- 1199 - John D. Holland, 165 Woodside Avenue, Buffalo, New York 14220;
electrician; (3-c-h-m-s-z); (716) 824-9569
- 1200 - Mason Hauser, 431 Kenilworth Street, Oceanside, New York 11572;
student; (1-c-i-l-r-z); (516) OR 8-3558
- 1201 - Jay Porter, 1041 Orchard Avenue, North Canton, Ohio 44720; student;
(1-c-i-m-r-z); (216) 499-6864

APIC FINANCIAL REPORT-1967

INCOME: Cash on hand in bank 1/1/67 \$2188.30 plus dues and other receipts of \$4135.65,
equals total assets of \$6323.95; less 1967 expenditures of \$3987.20, leaves #2336.75 on
hand on 12/22/67.

The 1967 EXPENSES were: President's expenses, phone calls, stamps, etc. \$58.80; Secretary's expenses-stipend, phone, postage, etc. \$539.98; Winter Keynoter, includes, printing, mailing, handling, pins, etc. \$500.31; Spring Keynoter, \$466.08; Summer Keynoter, \$442.41; Fall Keynoter, including prohibition pins and calendar, \$888.75; Roster booklet, \$476.84; APIC Trademark, \$35.00; Research books, \$200.00; Spring auction, \$19.40; refunds and other miscellaneous expenditures, \$120.71, TOTAL \$3987.20.....

(Editors note, a great part of the large cash balance was made up of 1968 dues--the organization spent almost as much in 1967 as it received. Hope you agree that your dues money was well spent. I know many hours of time are given by the Officers, who ask no more than your cooperation and support.....)



CAN YOU IDENTIFY?
by Marian Ferd (#784)

The Christmas season slowed down the influx of "unknowns", so maybe we can get completely caught up this time. Again grateful thanks go to the many interested members who help with their information. First-hand knowledge is, of course, the best. For instance, Lester Olson (#769) confirmed that #26 is a Wilson-Marshall item because he picked it up at a headquarters in 1912. Other answers follow:

- #2?1 We never give up! The very first "unknown" is now identified as Robert E. McKisson, Republican mayor of Cleveland, elected in 1895 and 1897.
- #38 Some more information was dug up on William S. Linton. In April, 1896, the American Protective Association "declared war" on McKinley because of Mark Hanna's refusal to commit McKinley, in advance of his nomination, to the aims of the Association. Its National Board's reaction was to launch a boom for Congressman Linton for president. The newspaper article of April 7th mentions that "hundreds of Linton buttons are already being worn in St. Louis."
- #40 The best answer to this seemed to be the one submitted by Joseph Stone (#44). He pointed out that the 16 petal flower and Democratic rooster probably made this a Bryan (or some other Democratic candidate of the same year) piece.
- #42 A number of people confirmed this man as Richard Yates, one even having the same pin with his name under it.
- #43 Clay Gaumer was the Prohibition candidate for governor of Illinois in 1940. This pin obviously is much earlier, so it probably came from the 1905-1909 era when he served in the Illinois state legislature.
- #46 Again many members offered a variety of answers. One was particularly interesting that mentioned seeing the picture in an old stamp album. Here it was identified as Jefferson Davis!
- #50 All the details of this item are not available, but, at least, we have the general idea. It concerns Chicago in the late 1890s. The HARRISON (pictured to the right) is the younger Carter Harrison, mayor of Chicago 1897-1905, 1911-15. His father (of the same name and also mayor for many years until his assassination in 1893) had been prominently mentioned by Cleveland as his successor for 1896. There were many scandals in Chicago during these years, and this particular one is still unknown.
- #54 The obituary of Homer Martin appeared in January 23, 1968 newspapers. Martin was expelled by the United Automobile Workers after a struggle with John L. Lewis in 1940. He ran for U.S. senator from Michigan in the 1958 Democratic primary and was defeated by Philip A. Hart. John Keeslar (#577) added information that Martin ran as a Republican in 1952 in Michigan and was defeated for the Congressional nomination by Charles Oakman.
- #56 Elbridge Haney was defeated for the gubernatorial nomination by Richard Yates in 1900 at the Republican convention in Illinois.
- #57 Charles Sehl was the Socialist candidate for governor of Pennsylvania in 1918 and was defeated by William Sproul. In 1922 he ran for U.S. senator on the Socialist ticket, being defeated this time by David Reed.
- #60 Frank Corbeil (#348) reported that he had this pin but with "W.D. MAHON INT. PRES. A. A. OF S. E.R.OF A." printed on it. Does anyone know what organization is?

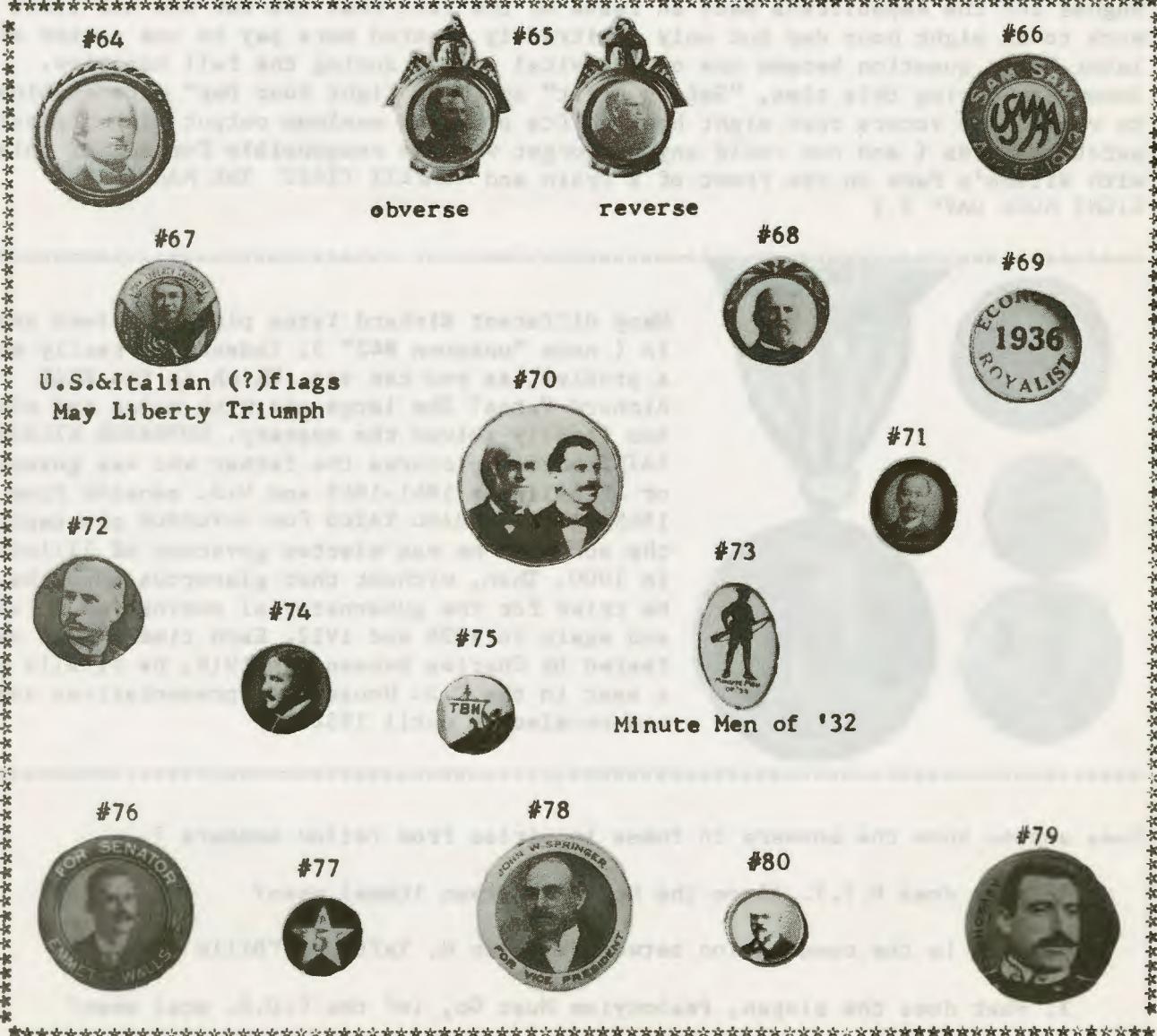
Do pay attention to pins, etc. with pictures of oil cans. These are 1928 items in some cases. Will discuss this further next time with some pictures.

CAN YOU IDENTIFY?, CONTINUED.



The member who sent in the pin for Carmack asked if he ran for president in 1908. No, Edward W. Carmack actually never was nominated although often mentioned for that honor (see Harpers Weekly June 29, 1907). He did, however, gain great fame on election day, November 9, 1908. He was assassinated! As a Democrat, Carmack had been relieved of his U.S. Senate seat in 1906 when the Tennessee legislature went Republican. In 1908 Malcolm Patterson defeated Carmack for governor in the primary. All during the fall, Carmack used his newspaper to snipe at Patterson, his wife and his friends ... especially one Colonel Duncan Cooper who controlled the rival newspaper in Nashville and the liquor interests in Tennessee (Carmack hated alcohol almost as much as Patterson). The election day "extra" brought out all Carmack's venom ... even to suggesting the voters choose the Republican candidate. Whether the about-to-be-elected Patterson suggested it is rather dim, but Colonel Cooper and his son, Robin, approached Carmack on the main street of town in broad daylight and pumped three fatal shots into him. The jury took a gallant attitude that "street-dueling" was very bad manners, and the new governor pardoned the Coopers.

IF YOU CAN IDENTIFY ANY OF THESE, write Mrs. Marion Ford, #784.



CAN YOU IDENTIFY?, CONCLUDED, by Marian Ford, #784.



A selection of pins was chosen for this issue as the slogans, Safety First and the Eight Hour Day, became intermingled during the 1916 presidential campaign. As early as 1914 (note the Boies Penrose for senator pin), politicians were making a big issue of safety in mines, railroads, etc. President Woodrow Wilson subtly combined this worthwhile cause with an eye-catching display of what the government (under a Democratic administration) had accomplished. A "Safety First Special" train was donated by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad and, under the direction of Secretary of the Interior, Franklin K. Lane, was outfitted with exhibits. Each car carried a different message from the War, Commerce, Agriculture, etc. Departments ... all stressing safety and progress. At the same time the train was steaming around the country, the four railroad workers' unions joined together to close down all rail lines in the country. The issue was called "the eight hour day". Wilson, fearful of the political effects of a strike, reacted immediately. The Adamson or "Eight Hour Law" was passed by Congress. The Democrats felt they had helped themselves enormously toward victory by avoiding a rail shutdown and by drawing labor to their side with the granting of a 50% increase in pay for work over eight hours. Hughes and the Republicans made an issue of the fact that the law did not limit work to an eight hour day but only arbitrarily granted more pay to one sector of labor. This question became one of the vital issues during the fall campaign. Somewhere during this time, "Safety First" and "The Eight Hour Day" were combined to remind the voters that eight hour shifts produced maximum output with highest safety records (and how could anyone forget who was responsible for all of this with Wilson's face on the front of a train and "SAFETY FIRST THE MAN OF THE EIGHT HOUR DAY" ?)



Many different Richard Yates pins have been sent in (note "unknown #42"). Indeed, it really was a problem, as you can see. Which is the REAL Richard Yates? The large pin with badge and ribbon finally solved the mystery. GOVERNOR RICHARD YATES button pictures the father who was governor of Illinois 1861-1865 and U.S. senator from 1865-1871. RICHARD YATES FOR GOVERNOR pin depicts the son when he was elected governor of Illinois in 1900. Then, without that glamorous mustache, he tried for the gubernatorial nomination in 1904 and again in 1908 and 1912. Each time he was defeated by Charles Deneen. In 1918, he finally won a seat in the U.S. House of Representatives and was re-elected until 1932.

Does anyone know the answers to these inquiries from fellow members ?

1. What does N.I.T. (from the McKinley-Bryan items) mean?
2. What is the connotation between William H. Taft and "Billy Possum" ?
3. What does the slogan, Peabodyism Must Go, (of the F.D.R. era) mean?

APIC CHAPTER MEETINGS

by Ferd O'Brien.

MICHIGAN CHAPTER

Michigan Chapter hosts Great Lakes States APIC Members Nov. 4, 1967. Forty five members of APIC and friends met at Albion Michigan at the Holiday Inn. Most of the members and guests arrived Friday evening and enjoyed the swapping and buying sessions in various rooms well past midnight. It was extremely pleasing to us to see so many wives coming with their husbands to join us in the hobby.

We are greatly indebted to our Sec. Treas. for the excellent arrangements made with a large room for tables with a sitting attached. Luncheon was served in an adjoining dining room. Mrs. Jack Crosby from Lansing manned the reception desk and Jerry Roe's office provided badges and luncheon tickets. Mr. and Mrs. Jack Crosby prepared the 38 lots for auction which was ably handled by Ralph Callies of Madison Wis. We of the Michigan Chapter had as our guests 16 from Ohio, 8 from Illinois, 7 from Wisconsin and 17 of our own Michigan members in attendance.

President and Mrs. Sterling and their young son, Vice-President and Mrs. Bill Opie, And Director Joseph Brown were on hand to make the meeting a success. Bill Opie invited us to meet with the Ohio group next spring. Many new contacts and friends were made.

Submitted by Ed. Puls #53

CONNECTICUT CHAPTER

Frank Corbeil, Jim Dyer, Bob Carter, and Don Coney issue a cordial invitation to all members of APIC to attend the Spring meeting of the Connecticut Chapter in Meriden Connecticut Apr. 26 and 27 at the Holiday Inn in Meriden . A fine program is planned with a luncheon on Saturday. Sally Luscomb will be featured with an illustrated lecture on Shanked Buttons. Write any of the aforementioned gentlemen for an application and further details.

CHICAGO AREA CHAPTER

The Chicago chapter met at Sandburg Village Jan. 26, in its most successful gathering to date. President Bob Sterling and Joe Brown made the trip in to attend. A wealth of trading material was seen. The members voted to meet quarterly instead of monthly as before. The father and son team of Clyde and Bob Ruppert provided the entertainment with a fine movie of the last day and funeral of President Kennedy. Clyde was responsible for the film and Bob narrated the events. It was a memorable performance.

ATLANTA MEETING

On January 19, 1968, the 'South Rose Again'. We had our first 'so-called' APIC Chapter meeting in Atlanta with three members present. Vernon Houston, #1038 and his wife Susan were host and hostess at their home filled with southern hospitality and many nice campaign items on display. Lee Evans, #988 and his wife Carol attended and the five of us enjoyed our first get together. Joyce Kelly, #949 was unable to attend. Conversation took over, and with a few exchanges of pins, ideas, etc., we left with plans of attending the Convention at Washington, DC in August. We are hoping our next meeting will have a larger attendance as we do have some prospective members. Neighboring state members would be most welcome, those interested should contact me.

William R. Wells, #401.

THE CALIFORNIA AND NEW HAMPSHIRE PRIMARIES

The California primary election has been prominent in the news because two parties with almost opposite views have qualified by obtaining well over the 67,000 legal requirement. Joining the two major parties on the ballot will be Wallace's American Independent Party and the Peace and Freedom Party which is headed and run by self-acknowledged political amateurs. The Peace and Freedom Party has much strength in college campus areas such as Berkeley and San Francisco, while the American Independents out-registered them about 5 to 3 in the Los Angeles area. It is interesting that currently it is anyone's guess who will head the ticket, for earlier efforts to convince Martin Luther King to do so, have been abandoned. This however, is a political honor of dubious prestige, for a good deal of the Peace and Freedom Party registrants are McCarthy Democrats, and there has also been speculation that many were actually not of voting age. This however, is next to impossible to substantiate, for once the registrar turned the affidavit in, no check can be made as to the veracity of its contents. Because of the high registration requirements it is quite an accomplishment to get on the ballot in California. This contrasts with the New Hampshire primary which requires little more than the payment of a filing fee and it is expected that some thirty or more names will appear--all the way from the serious contenders, Romney, Nixon, Rockefeller, McCarthy to publicity hounds and weird-docs or all types and varieties. It will be interesting to watch the primary's in both States for trends and things to come, come November. Wallace's American Independent Party has used most of the material issued through the national headquarters, while the Peace and Freedom Party are incorporating the 'art nouveau' style of lettering, with bold colors and imaginative designs. (Note the buttons pictured.) Buttons have been a big source of revenue for the P and F Party as is usually the case in recent years for many of the minor partys.....



Pictured above, are a representative group of the current buttons, with special emphasis on those being distributed in California and New Hampshire.....

The Officers and members of the APIC extend sincere condolences to: Mrs. Mary Martin, wife of Jack Martin, a member of our Board of Directors and one who was always present at all of our national and many regional meetings. Jack was always the owner of a big smile and a suit case full of button goodies--we'll certainly miss him; also to Jack Converse, husband of Addie Converse, one of our long time and very enthusiastic West Coast collectors. She attended most of the San Francisco area meetings and was a real friend to all collectors and a real promoter of the APIC.

SPRING 1967 APIC AUCTION

APIC AUCTION RULES, APPLYING TO THE OFFEREE: (Rules for bidding will be sent with the auction list.)

1. Each APIC member may offer up to three items or lots, (a group of similar items may be considered as a lot.) It must be understood that the second and third items listed will be used only if the Committee deems that space is available.
2. Each item or lot must be described on the form provided below, or a copy thereof, and described as fully and accurately as possible. Especially noting anything which would detract or make the item more or less valuable. Use DeWitt, King, Satterlee, or APIC numbers when possible and if known.
3. Offeree may set a realistic minimum price but if no minimum is stated, it is agreed that the highest bid will be accepted, as determined by the Auction Committee.
4. Offeree will enclose 50¢ handling charge PER LOT that he describes and submits to the Auction Chairman. Any lot that is not accepted by the official in charge to be included in this sale the handling charge (50¢) of that lot will be returned to the offeree, but if the lot is accepted, regardless of whether or not the lot is sold, the 50¢ handling charge will be retained for auction costs.
5. Offeree agrees to ship prepaid and insured (or guarantees delivery) of the item, after receipt of formal notification from the Auction Committee, upon receipt of full bid price from the successful bidder.
6. Offeree further agrees that if the item isn't as described, full purchase price will be refunded, upon return of the item or lot, or will refer difference of opinion to the Auction Committee and will abide by their decision. Auction Committee will publish the successful bid prices in the next KEYNOTER.
7. Lots will be sold for a slight advance above the second highest bid.
8. Closing dates for offers is April 6, 1967. DO NOT SEND ITEMS, only their description, on the forms provided to: Hal N. Ottaway, Chairman; APIC AUCTION COMMITTEE; 3002 Grail; Wichita, Kansas 67211.

"I agree to abide by the APIC Auction Rules and offer the following items or lots:"

Item #1 is: _____

Description of item #1 _____

Minimum \$

***** ***** ***** *****

Item #2 is: _____

Description of item #2 _____

Minimum \$

***** ***** ***** *****

Item #3 is: _____

Description of item #3 _____

Minimum \$

***** ***** ***** *****

Signed _____

Name _____

Full Address _____

APIC # _____

Mail to Hal N. Ottaway, Chairman, APIC AUCTION COMMITTEE, 3002 Grail, Wichita, Kansas 67211

AMERICAN POLITICAL ITEMS COLLECTORS

PRICE GUIDE - - - 1968

COMPILED AND ISSUED BY



Robert Sterling	President
Ken Broyles	V-President
Bill Opie	V-President
Wayne LaPoe	V-President
Don Coney	Sec-Treas.

Candidate	Token	Ribbon	Picture	Jugate	Coat	Stud	Ballot	Candidate	Jugate*	Single*	Names Only	Other	*(Based on items under 1½")
				Button						Pic			
Andrew Jackson John Quincy Adams	1828 & 1832	17-22 K	K*		15-20			McKinley & Hobart Bryan & Sewall	1896	7-10 14-16	4-7 5-10	4-5 5-7	Bug 60-70 Bug 75-100
Martin Van Buren Wm. Henry Harrison	1836 & 1840	10-15 4-5	75-90 25-30		K 10-15	12-15 10-12		McKinley & TR Bryan & Stevenson	1900	6-9 14-16	4-7 5-10	4-5 5-7	
James K. Polk Henry Clay	1844	K 10-12	75-90 25-30		K 30-40	15-20 10-15		TR & Fairbanks Parker & Davis	1904	6-10 15-20	4-7 10-15	4-5 15-20	Eye Glasses 40-50
Zachary Taylor Lewis Cass	1848	10-12 30-40	50-60 K		17-22 K	10-15 17-22		Taft & Sherman Bryan & Kern	1908	7-9 12-15	4-6 5-10	2-3 5-7	
Franklin Pierce Winfield Scott	1852	10-15 10-15	50-60 50-60			8-10 8-10		Wilson & Marshall Taft & Sherman TR & Johnson (B.M.)	1912	12-15 7-9 K	6-9 4-6 5-7	4-6 2-3 4-6	B.M. Stud 3-4
James Buchanan John C. Fremont Millard Fillmore	1856	10-15 10-15 10-15	40-50 40-50 25-30			8-10 8-10 8-10		Wilson & Marshall Hughes & Fairbanks	1916	12-15 25-30	6-9 8-12	4-6 4-5	
Abraham Lincoln Stephen Douglas John Breckinridge John Bell	1860	25-35 25-35 40-50 25-35	65-80 65-80 65-80 65-80	50-60 50-60 50-60 50-60	60-75 60-75 75-85 50-70			Harding & Coolidge Cox & FDR	1920	K K	4-6 60-75	2-3 20-25	Rooster 15-20
Abraham Lincoln George McClellan John C. Fremont	1864	25-35 15-20 35-40	65-80 50-60 50-60	50-60 65-75 75-90	80-95			Coolidge & Dawes Davis & Bryan (Charles) LaFollette & Wheeler	1924	12-15 K 40-50	7-10 50-75 20-25	1-2 40-50 4-6	Bronze 4-5
U. S. Grant Horatio Seymour	1868	10-15 15-20	30-40 30-40	35-45 35-45	40-50 50-60			Hoover & Curtis Smith & Robinson	1928	40-50 40-50	7-10 5-7	2-3 3-5	Derby 3-4
U. S. Grant Horace Greeley	1872	15-20 15-20	30-40 60-75	40-50 65-75	K K			FDR & Garner Hoover & Curtis	1932	30-35 40-50	2-4 7-10	1 2-3	
R. B. Hayes S. J. Tilden	1876	25-35 20-25	30-35 30-35	40-50 40-50	60-75 60-75			FDR & Garner Landon & Knox	1936	25-30* 25-30*	2-3 4-7	1 1	*(Jugate withdrawn pics 4-7).
James Garfield Winfield S. Hancock	1880	7-10 7-10	20-25 25-30	40-50 65-75	K K	6-8 8-10		FDR & Truman Dewey & Bricker	1940	5-7 25-30	2-3 2-3	.75 .75	
Grover Cleveland James G. Blaine	1884	6-9 7-10	12-15 15-20	17-25 20-25	40-50 40-50	5-7 8-10	10-12	Truman & Barkley Dewey & Warren	1948	15-20 5-7	4-6 2-3	2-3 .75	
Benjamin Harrison Grover Cleveland	1888	6-9 6-9	10-12 10-12	15-22 15-22	30-35 30-35	6-8 6-8	8-12	Ike & Nixon Stevenson & Sparkman	1952	4-6 6-8	1-2 1-2	.50 .50	
Grover Cleveland Benjamin Harrison	1892	8-12 8-12	12-15 12-15	17-25 17-25	50-60 60-75	8-10 8-10	8-12	Ike & Nixon Stevenson & Kefauver	1956	4-6 6-8	1-2 1-2	.50 .50	Shoe 4-5
								Kennedy & Johnson Nixon & Lodge	1960	15-20* 3-4	1-2 1	.50 .25	*(For small jugate) Pt 4-5
								Johns on & Humphrey Goldwater & Miller	1964	1 1	.50 .50	.25 .25	Hat 2-3 Elephant-Specs 2.

*"K" - Relative value cannot be determined due to extreme rarity of item.

Supplement A PIC KEYNOTE 1967

Selecting back over the period since the last Price Guide was published we have seen our hobby grow rapidly. This growth has been accompanied by a continued acceleration in prices. Lack of general agreement on price levels and a rapidly fluctuating market which antedates a Price Guide as soon as it's published, make difficult the drawing up of such a device.

Celluloids have shown the greatest increase in prices. Jugates continue rising at a dizzy pace. While picture buttons are in heavy demand and show a steady increase, campaign medals prior to 1896 have shown little comparative elevation in prices. These are probably the best dollar value in politicals today. In a few years, as our hobby continues to grow, we will see a marked increase in demand for medals and prices will rise accordingly. Many collectors feel they cannot collect items prior to 1896 due to prohibitive costs. Thought should be given to the idea that a true rarity can be purchased for not much more than what is paid for items after 1896. A year or so ago many collectors were frantic to secure third party items. This has tempered somewhat thus causing a leveling off period in this category.

The Price Guide is prepared to aid and protect the novice collector in establishing relative values. There is little value in this to the seasoned collector because experience and his own good judgment should be his guide. Prices are based on the thoughts of a number of collectors and dealers. The Price Guide endeavors to give an idea of relative prices for the more common items from any campaign or category. Condition of the item is of the utmost importance. If an item is in pristine condition it is naturally worth more. Also, it must be considered more desirable if certain item is for your own collection. Finally, it should be remembered this is a Price Guide, not a price list. It should be interpreted in its proper meaning. In the end you are the sole judge of the value of any item.

Ken Broyles, Chairman.